TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Blat's Garden-Cencert. Madison Nquaro Theatre—Hazzl Rirks. Metropolitan Concert Mati—Broarway, 1th av., and distat. Niblo's Garden-Minstreis.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, iseued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no degire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

#### A Fatal Nomination.

GARFIELD's nomination was undoubtedly one of the worst the Republicans could have made. We say one of the worst, because COLFAX'S, PATTERSON'S, Subsidy POMEROY'S, or Boss Shepherd's might have been as bad. Mr. BLAINE, notwithstanding the MULLIGAN business and various other scandals, is not to be mentioned in the same category. He was never convicted; GAR-FIELD was. No committee of Congress ever reported that he had committed perjury: and he was never declared a bribe taker by the judgment of any court, a declaration which the POLAND committee made for GARPIELD in one case, and the Cook County Circuit Court in another.

GARFIELD's nomination puts in issue the hypocrisies and venalities of the era of Christian statesmanship, when men like him prayed and stole, sniffled and pocketed bribes, until, in 1874, the people rose in utter | measure; the old Whigs, who are wrath and swept the Republican party into a minority. That judgment will doubtless be repeated. The Chicago Convention invited a repetition of the judgment when it hoisted the Credit Mobilier ticket.

GARFIELD'S nomination is also a triumph of the Ohio or HAYES type of Republicanism over the stalwart article. It was like the touch of death to the remnants of the party in the South. There the old guard has practically disbanded. STANLEY MAT-THEWS OF HAYES himself would have been more welcome to the Republicans of that section. Neither whites nor blacks can perpelve any reason why they should support a man who guided HAYES into the betrayal of 1877, who upset Packard and Chamber-LAIN, and who offered the entire Federal patronage South in payment for Confedsrate votes for himself for Speaker. The stalwart Republicans have had enough of HAYES, and they are not eager to undergo the same experience with GARFIELD.

GARFIELD must lose a large percentage of the honest Republican vote. He will not drawa single recruit from the Democracy, and it is absurd to suppose that self-respecting independent voters, seeking mainly moral purity of administration, would go to a man whose record is blotched with such offences. His nomination was a colossal mistake, and the party understood this in forty-eight hours after it was com- they say, when a non-paying tenant has mitted. But it is impossible to correct it now, and the Republicans who are quietly have no interest in the land at all. On the agitating the withdrawal of GARFIELD in other hand, this concession, which the the face of the enemy have been plainly told landowners think too small, seems inorthat such a move would only be adding a dinately large to Mr. Parnell and his parsecond blunder to the first. GARFIELD will stick and sink.

# Some Legal Aspects of the Tanner Fast.

The Revised Statutes of the State of New York provide that every person deliberately assisting another in the commission of self-murder shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

It is perfectly clear that a man who voluntarily starves himself to death commits self-murder. The fact that he does so for exclusively-indeed, with the exception of a the advancement of science makes no diflerence. Nor does his professed belief at | finance and diplomacy, we might even say the outset that he can live without food shange the nature of his act so far as others are concerned, if death is the result. from this deadlock in legislation would A man's friends have no right to help him give time for the frish landlords to to jump out of a sixth-story window, betause he happens to be under the halluci- the sympathies and interests of the action that he has wings and will be able to analogous class in England. A wholesale slight soitly and safely upon the sidewalk | secession of the old Whigs from the Liberals

Now, we suppose no fact is better es sablished by the experience of mankind and | must bear in mind, on the other hand, that the observation of the medical profession, than the fact that a human being is unable to live forty days without food. To deprive a man of food for that length of time s to kill him. To aid him in depriving still further in a conservative sense, if not himself of food for that length of time is to to withdraw it altogether. Meanwhile it is assist him in the commission of self-murder. And if such assistance is rendered deliberstery, and death ensues as a consequence of starvation, are not the persons who have a fraud upon the tenant cannot well be thus helped to bring about suicide, under the guise of a scientific experiment, amenable to the law we have cited?

It seems to us that some of the gentlemen who encourage, aid, and abet the fastng physician at Clarendon Hall are runsing a pretty serious risk; that is, if his last is genuine.

#### The British Liberals Between Two Fires.

It is plain that the political crisis provoked in England by Mr. Forster's bill for the relief of tenants in Ireland is already serious, and may, in its approaching stages, endanger the position of the Liberal Ministry. It was predicted when the present Cabinet took office that the Irish land question would prove the rock ahead; that any attempt at its solution must needs plunge them in a dilemma, from which escape would te impossible without alienating either the more conservative or the more radical section of their supporters. As it happens, they have allenated both; for, while the priginal measure seems to have been extremely distasteful to the old Whigs, the such measures and employ such military force as amendment proposed by the Attorney-General has estranged Mr. PARNELL and his followers. The result is that the majority for the Government on the second reading of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ire-Liberal and Irish strength, while the algus

ing more hostile every day to the conces-

an outgoing or evicted tenant a reimburse-

ment of the capital he had invested in im-

provements. Notwithstanding the resent-

ment with which this law was viewed in

certain quarters, fair-minded men of all

on the whole, a righteous and useful en-

actment. It did not, however, cover the

case of those numerous small tenants who

have no capital to invest in improvements.

and therefore can demand no compensation

on that score, but who if now ejected for

non-payment of rent, would be probably

exposed to utter destitution. Of course,

those statesmen who believe in the rigorous

enforcement of all contracts, in the serene

conviction that only the worthless will

suffer and that the fittest will survive, may

argue that the starvation of a tenant thrust

out of his holding for non-payment of rent

is not the landlord's business. It is, how-

ever, the business of the Government to

keep the peace in Ireland, and widespread

famine would not be calculated to allay

Irish disaffection. Recognizing the vis

major of these considerations, Mr. FORSTER,

the Secretary for Ireland, has impressed

upon his colleagues the imperative need of

averting the social danger involved in a

wholesale eviction of the peasantry. The

bill which he brought in, and which is now

the subject of such vehement debate, aims

to discourage Irish landfords from resorting

to the process of ejectment by giving the

tenant a claim for compensation, not only

for improvements, but also for the very

fact of disturbance. This bill would not

tain specified districts where agrarian dis-

tress has been especially acute. These dis-

tricts comprise, however, rather more than

half of all the tillable land in the country:

and it is probably true enough that the ex-

Mr. FORSTER would have crippled, if not

ruined, a multitude of the smaller land-

owners, since it would permit an accumula-

as to the justice or expediency of the

for the most part landowners, ob-

the whole burden of relief, not on the com-

munity at large, but exclusively on the

shoulders of the landlord class. One proof

of the disagreement in the ranks of the

Ministry is the retirement from office of the

Marquis of Lansdowne and of Lord Lis-

TOWEL, and to this may be added the ru-

mored intention of withdrawal on the part

of the Duke of ABGYLL. But these outcrop-

pings of discontent do not measure, it is

said, by any means, the extent and gravity

of the split in the inner councils of the party.

It is difficult, indeed, to see how Lord

GRANVILLE and Lord HARTINGTON could

long avoid joining hands with other great

Whig proprietors, if the Forster bill should

come to be generally interpreted as a sweep-

ing and mortal assault upon the funda-

It was with the express design of avert-

ing, if possible, such an interpretation, that

the Attorney-General introduced his amend

ment. This rider to the bill provides that

no claim for compensation under the act

shall be sustainable against the landlord.

where the latter has given permission to

dispose of his interest in his holding and

the tenant has refused or neglected to sell.

This amendment, it is averred, does not meet

the objection of the Whig landlords, because,

made no improvements, he has or ought to

tisans, who have signified their determina

tion to obstruct in all possible ways the

passage of the bill if saddled with this

Under these circumstances the GLAD

STONE Cablact is placed betwixt two fires;

and although the Government bill may be

passed next week in the House of Commons

it is almost certain, as we have said, to be

thrown out by the House of Lords, where

the friends of the Government belong almost

few peers, who may be held to represent

exclusively-to the category of great Whig

landowners. The delay which would result

state their side of the case, and appeal to

on this question would unquestionably place

the GLADSTONE Cabinet in a minority. We

the Whig leaders are not by any means de-

sirous of retiring to private life, and should

the Lords reject the bill they will doubtless

try to persuade the Cabinet to remodel it

obviously their cue to make capital out of

Mr. PARNELL's opposition, and to hint that

a bill which the Irish agitator denounces as

The Invasion of Indian Territory.

The irrepressible D. L. PAYNE has again

invaded Indian Territory at the head of a

body of armed men, marching boldly from

base of his earlier operations.

follow and aid them.

follows:

Wichita, in the southern part of Kansas, the

Whether these filibusters counted on the

sluggishness of the troops or the holiday

inertia of HAYES's Cabinet, they at any rate

were not molested by the military forces,

and are now calling on other adventurers to

Section 2.118 of the third chapter of Title

XXVIII. of the Revised Statutes, after cor-

recting in brackets one of the typographical

r grammatical blunders that abound in Mr.

elonging, secured or granted by treaty with the United

States to any Indian tribe, or surveys or attempts to ear

thousand dollars. The President may, moreover, take

may judge necessary to remove any such person from the

It is claimed, however, that PAYNE's

colony is established on lands still belong-

ing to the Government only, because not

BOUTWELL's work of codification, goes on as

very grievous outrage upon the landlord.

mental rights of landlords.

ecution of the law originally proposed by

tion 2,184 of chapter four, under the same title: What is the precise issue raised by a meas-"Every foreigner who shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the Department of the Interior ure which it is well nigh certain will be superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or rejected by the Lords, and which, should officer of the United States commanding the nearest mil the defection of the old Whigs continue, may tary post op the frontiers, or who shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, and ultimately entail a defeat of the GLADSTONE Cabinet in the House of Commons? It will be be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars. Every remembered that the Land act of 1870, which such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel." a good many English, as well as Irish, landlords denounced as an arbitrary interference with existing contracts, insured to

It is improbable that PAYNE's party can have provided themselves with passports at all; it is wholly inconceivable that even Mr. CARL SCHURZ's department can have been stupid enough to grant them passports for staying indefinitely or for settlement and colonization. In short, the PAYNE expediparties seem to be now agreed that it was, tion is simply the work of a gang of trespassers; nor is the fact doubted by those who are guilty of the outrage, because they

penly defy the Government troops. As to the duty of the Executive, it is perfectly well defined in the Revised Statutes. Sections 2,145 and 2,146 prescribe the operation of general laws in the Indian country, and sections 2.150 and 2.151 show the prescribed method of employing the military force. The first and third paragraphs of section 2,150 are particularly worthy of no-

tice. They read as follows: " First-In the apprehension of every person who may e in the Indian country in violation of law, and in cor reying him immediately from the Indian country, by the nearest convenient and sale route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which such per son shall be found, to be proceeded against in due cours

Third-In preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law."

This is what ought to be done, but this is not what was done in the invasion of last spring. The troops then drove off Capt. PAYNE's party, but did not make them feel the penalties of the violated laws. What is the consequence? Taking courage from the leniency displayed in the former raid, the same prospectors and others are back in the Indian Territory, actually visiting their old apply to the whole of Ireland, but to cer- grounds, where they found the corn growing which they had planted before receiving notice to quit. Thus, under a show of executing the laws for the protection of the Indians, HAYES only achieved a makeshift, and all must be done over again if he really has the disposition to do his plain duty.

### Did Garfield Betray Sherman ? According to the fullest accounts of the

tion of arrears of rent which it would be proceedings of the Chicago Convention the practically impossible ever to clear off. No first inquiry of Gen. GARFIELD, when he besooner was this outcome of the Forster gan to loom up as a candidate, was: "Will bill clearly foreshadowed, than dissension SHERMAN suspect me of having betrayed seems to have arisen in the Cabinet Itself

Why did Garffeld feel any anxiety on this point? Did it arise from a consciousness of guilt? He himself had won the jecting to a scheme which would devolve bride for whose hand SHERMAN sent him to sue. It was not strange that he should feel some anxiety as to the manner in which

Mr. Sherman would regard the result. We should be glad to ascribe the anxiety manifested by Gen. GARFIELD to some chivalrous and noble sentiment. But it is now asserted that he had been intriguing for months to secure the nomination to himself, and now that his treachery had seemingly been rewarded he knew that unless SHERMAN could be placated the help of the Administration to elect him would be want-

Good reason, therefore, had he, from the most selfish considerations, to feel uneasy as to how Mr. SHERMAN would look upon his treachery.

### One Strong Point in Favor of Hancock's Election.

Gen. HANCOCK'S pecuniary integrity has always been above suspicion. In view of the very large revenue we are obliged to raise since the war, the management of our finances has assumed an unprecedented im

If Gen. HANCOCK is elected his administration will be characterized by the strictest integrity. On that point there can be no

The fat rats in the public crib who have grown corpulent on stolen cheese will have to leave. He may say less than Gen. GAR-TRLD about civil service reform, but do more.

HANCOCK and HONESTY. That is the ticket The following statement is taken from the

Yonker's Statesman: "We are assured by the inspector of elections who received his ballot on Long Island, at the last fall election that Mr. Dana, the editor of The Sun, voted the straight Republican ticket. He somewhat ostentationally folder his ballot with the printed side out, as it anxious to have it known how he was voting. The same gentleman, whom we believe to be entirely reliable, says Mr. Dana has

voted the Republican ticket for several years past." The same gentleman lies. And now tell us

what is his name. Mr. John Sherman could hardly have supposed that he was holding a private conversation when he let himself out to the veracious and notorious "GATH." And yet there are things in that interview which he would not have said to the public upless under very strong provocation. On the whole, it looks as if the de facto Secretary of the Treasury was not only mad, but reckless. To be sure, any man is reckless who talks with "GATH," and almost every man is mad when he sees the inevitable report which "GATH" makes of him. But SHERMAN was evidently in an unhappy frame of mind before he began. Townsend found him brooding alone and marked him for his prey. Upon a very slight nudge under the ribs he launched out in a general denunciation of the absurd work of the Chicago Convention. It was his opinion that he, John Shehman, could have been elected, but he more than intimated that GARFIELD would be beaten out of sight. The country was really burning to nominute him. JOHN SHERMAN, but he was defeated by treachery; Ohio sold him out; and Gan-FIELD was probably privy to the job. Mr. SHER-MAN was also firmly persuaded that the nomination of ARTHUR was "a great mistake;" it greatly weakened a ticket, he said, which was weak enough before. From all which it is plain enough that Mr. Sherman is thoroughly disgusted and altogether hopeless. But a single crumb of comfort dropped from his lips during the whole of this dismal interview. "If this State wants Garrierd," he said, "he can be slected." But it so happens that New York does not want him, and she will say so by one of the most respectable Democratic majorities

she has ever given. It occurs to us, however, that JOHN SHERMAN may go back on "Garn" as he did on his professional brother, Anderson, and deny the authenticity of this interview. We should dislike to see any trouble between such distinguished persons, but a question of veracity JOHN SHERMAN and TOWNSEND would certainly be very interesting!

New York had a fresh reminder yesterday of the fact that no regulations, however stringent, and no watchfulness, however vigilant can make the storage of fireworks in a city block a safe thing.

One of the most exasperating accompaniments of hot days in the city is the record of the Su, nal Service Bureau. It is established at the top of one of the tallest buildings, where there is no reflected heat from the pavements. and where cool breezes come. At that height it undertakes to report what the heat is in New land bill fell one hundred short of the united | yet assigned to "any Indian tribe" spe- York below, and its report is usually from fly cifically, though within the Indian country. to eight degrees lower than the uniform records are that public comion in England is grow- | This trick is disposed of if we examine sec- | of all the other good thermometers in the city.

Of course, the Signal Bervies Bureau must be perched aloft, in order to determine accuratel the unbroken force of winds and other desired particulars. But its records of heat in the cities are on that account worthless. If people habitually lived, moved, and had their business on the roofs instead of in the streets, the case would be different. Or, were the object to record not the temperature for men, but for birds, the signal service would convey some useful information. But the true place for its thermometer, or for any one of value, is at a height of five or six feet from the pavement. The thermometers should be where the people are, not where the people do not go.

The chief interest of the San Francisco census, some of whose results are just announced, is perhaps not so much in its record of total population as in its record of the Chinese. Suppositions regarding the numbers of the Mongolians have been hopelessly divergent during the past few years of agitation or the Chinese problem. The census number is 20,549; and as the total population of San Francisco is 233,066, her Chinese element is only between one in eleven and one in twelve.

From the number of cable despatches about the wives of the ex-Khedive of Egypt one might imagine that shipload of women to be intimately connected with the world's politics. As there is no possibility of their dethroned lord and master's being again in power, their fate is a matter of domestic rather than diplomatic concern. They have been driving or drifting hither and thither, like so many Wandering Jewesses affoat; but at last, it seems, the unfortunate waifs are to go definitely to Smyrna, as soon as a house commodious enough can be got ready there.

The Macon meteor which made such a ensation has, it is now reported, been found imbedded in the forks of a tree. It was not 'the size of a barrel," but of a man's head; and fell not forty miles, but a few miles, from Macon; other rumored details have shrunk proportionally. Perhaps some of the colored population who shricked and prayed vigorously over it may now feel as though it was hardly worth the trouble.

It is surprising how differently experts in Isthmus canals regard the rival projects. M. DE LESSEPS thinks the Chagres Canal will cost about \$100,000,000; M. BLANCHET thinks it will cost about \$400,000,000. M. BLANCHET thinks the Nicaragua Canal will cost about \$45,000,000; and we fancy that M. DE LESSEPS would hardly admit its costing less than \$245,000,000. Investors must be rather puzzied by such figures, for a margin between rival estimates of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 can scarcely inspire confidence.

Mr. R. B. HAYES'S civil service system is again in operation for the summer. The venerable R. W. THOMPSON, HAYES'S Naval Secretary, has just opened the Indiana campaign at Terre Haute.

Mr. Daniel 8. Dickinson and the Demo To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have been a reader of The New for many years, and have always found it fearless, truthful, and consistent; but I have just seen a paragraph in last Wednesday's paper

which I think is uncalled for, and does great injustice to the memory of one of the most eminent statesmen of Virginia, was first widely told in the West by George N

Sasaers, a somewhat noted political fillbuster of that day, and was promptly given by me to Senator Dickin-son. His reply, which I now enclose to you, is characteristic of the man-bold and defiant-and may be pointed to with pride by his friends as a triumphant vindicatio of his memory from the foul aspersions L. T. THUSTIN. LOUISVILLE, July 6.

MR. DICKINSON'S LETTER.

BINGHAMTON, March 6, 1859,
MY DEAR SIR; I thank you for your confiding letter of the 23d February. I confess to a good degree of indignant irritation on the subject of the calumnies connected with my name and the proceedings of the Baitimore Convention of 1852, and I am concerned to believe that men outside of the penitentiary are so deprayed as to fabricate such falsehoods. If I erred there in declining the nomination, it was prompted by the best instincts of delicacy and honor, and I thank you sincerely for affording me an opportunity, through our friend Pearsall, of branding such a falsehood as it deserved.

The Administration has not been as successful in building up the Democratic strength as I had hoped, and the thieving of members of Congress and others for whom the Democratic party will be held responsible will tend very much to weaken us with the people. If the combination which you speak of should be made, and judiciously presented to the people, it will as certainly defeat us as the autumn of 1860 rolls round, unless we change our present course as a party and return to our former principles and practice. We must let go the political force pump for the purpose of nominating candidates, and undertake to swell the popular fountain with a view to election.

In my judgment New York will become as MB. DICKINSON'S LETTER

inating candidates, and undertake to swell the popular fountain with a view to election.

In my judgment New York will become as well united as every other State when there shall be no longer a premium paid for faction in the dispensation of patronage.

Bagging you found and as a reason when you are Begging you to call and see in when you pass this way, I am since y yours.

D. S. Dickinson. L. T. THUSTIN, Esq.

# A Noldler's Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a constant reader of the Sex and an ardent admirer of its efforts to show up wrong doing, and an old seisher of the Ninth Corps, and a red-but Republican, and an admirer of Gen. Handock, I respectfully ask II the Democrats win, well they vote in Congress to allow the rebut war claims? Thousands of Republican solders like inyself re doubtful and disquieted on this point. New Haves, Conn., July 12.

Don't be frightened by senrecrows. There is just as much likelihood of a Democratic Congress assuming the debt of Great Britain as of its paying the rebel war claims.

#### An American Marchioness in England. From the London World,

The marriage of the Marquis of Anglesey, on Saturday last, with Mrs. Wodehouse, was a surprise to every one, and not the least, I suspect, to the noble Margots himself. It appears to have been a sudden the acted upon with great promptitude and despatch on both

The new Marchioness of Anglesey is an American by birth, and as "Minute King" was one of the brightest stars in the imperial court at Paris. Subsequently she married the Hen. Henry Wodehouse, brother of Earl Kimberley. He was in the diplomacy, and died of typhus ver at Athens. For some years after her widowhood Mrs. Wodehouse resided in London, and was highly pop niar. At one time it was currently reported she intended to make her home in "Jerusalem the Golden," but for tunately for English society she has elected to settle down as an English marchioness, and she will no doubt e warmly welcomed on her return.

The American element in high society has now received a powerful addition, already it was very predominant leaders of fashion hall from the other side of the Atlantic. Viacountees Mandeville, Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Hon Mrs. W. Carington, Lady Randolph Churchill, and now the Marchiness of Anglescy, form a galaxy difficult to match, both for looks and secial charms.

### A Republican Letter. Air-" Wearing of the Green."

Oh Jimmy dear, and did you hear The news that's going round? They say-and truthfully I fear-Your record is not sound. They state and prove you took a bribeh !" 'tis most and to see.

And what is more they charge you too With willul perjury. Suonus-Oh! Jimmy, Jim y Garfield,

How could you do the der . ! Unto the Scriptures you once taught, You should have given beed, But it's too late for workly good If you should now repent

And through your sins that Hancock man Oh! Junny dear, it seems so queer You couldn't do what's right

You ought to know a President Is not made in a night. And when a man's a candidate His record near be clear. Not for a week or month or two,

But really every year.

nonce-Oh! Munny, Jimmy Garfield,

You took that salary, too.
You've done those things the church book says That you englit not to do. And though the tears roll down my checks

In sorrow for your sin, Fit have to vote for Hancock, too, For he is sure to win.

Washington, July 12 .- The desperate conlition of the Republican party is best illustrated by the daring schemes proposed to thwart the popular will. The leaders are well aware that with a fair and full vote the Great Fraud of 1876 will be reprobated, and the corrupt candidate, by whose vote as a member of the Electoral Commission it was consummated, will be overwhelmingly defeated. Garfield's nomination made that issue imperative, if there had been any disposition to waive it, by his per-

DESPERATE SCHEMES TO SAFE GAR-

sonal connection with the iniquity.

It is not denied that the outlook of the campaign is everywhere discouraging for the Republicans. They are badly demoralized, even in the old strongholds. Pennsylvania is already shaken from the centre to the circumference, and conspicuous chiefs like McClure, Forney, Pearson, and others are openly advocating Hancock, while the rank and file are coming over by hundreds, that will soon swell into many thousands. In Ohio, soldiers who fought under Hancock, and civilians who admire his patriotic record, are daily descriing the Republican side. And this recruiting from the ranks of the enemy is not confined to any State, but is of daily occurrence in every par-

The Republicans were in a minority at the Presidential election of 1876 and at the Congressional elections of 1878. They have lost still more ground in the last two years, and the belief that they are doomed to a crushing defeat in November will necessarily drive off that large floating vote which drifts from one side to the other with the current of success, and without any embarrassment of principle.

The managers propose to avert the impending doom by trickery and fraud, and to repeat the infamous work of 1876 by another device to cheat the people of the President of their choice. Some of them are infatuated enough to believe that because the last conspiracy was successful. and the authors and abettors of it, instead of being punished summarily, were rewarded with the highest honors and the best offices, therefore the crime may be ventured again with impunity. That delusion had better not be too much encouraged. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the homp crop is promising.

The popular majority for Hancock in New York, according to present indications, will probably exceed that of Mr. Tilden. It may go very far beyond it, and astonish both sides. The supporters of Garfield who are at all candid make no claim to New York at the polls. But they suggest that the Legislature shall be called together, and the Potter bill for choosing electors by Congressional districts shall be driven through as a partisan measure, with the avowed object of depriving Hancock of votes that he would receive if the electors were chosen in the regular way. No such question was be-fore the people when the present Legislature was elected, and the exercise of any such power, however technically constitutional

rould be a gross outrage. Again, it is deliberately proposed by the De-troit Daily Post and Tribune that the eighteen States with Republican Legislatures and Governors shall hold special sessions and cast their 198 votes for Garfield and Arthur, and thus deprive the people of the privilege of voting for electors. These revolutionary schemes have as yet found little response or sympathy in any influential quarter. But they have not been repudiated and denounced as they deserve to be

by leading Republicans.

Any attempt of this kind would doubtless react against the party that tried it, but the great danger of such an experiment would be in the shock to free government and to the faith in institutions which rest upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Desperate as are some of the Republican managers, and unwilling as they may be to give up power, patronage, and office, we still hope they will not be foolish enough to go beyond the limits of a wise discretion, or to provoke the wrath of the people

### Another Hancock Republican

As an instance of Hancock's broad, generous symmathy, and his devotion to the interests of his solders, we mention the case of a soldier who now resides in this city, who was known for his courage and pluck. We refer to Judson Beach, who, at the battle of Gettysburg, had been overcome with the heat, and was left by his companions under a tree to care for himself. He was utterly prostrate and unable to move and found death staring him in the face. Gen. Hancock and staff came galloping by, and as the gallant commander saw the prostrate soldier under the tree, he rained in his horse and asked what alled him. Beach was unable to reply except with a grean Hancock leaped from his horse, and, kneeling down by the soldier, soon learned what was the trouble. He at once produced a flask of liquor and a canteen of water, and, after giving him a drink, proceeded with his own hands to bathe Beach's face and head, and succeeded in so far From the Adrian (Mich.) Press

drink, proceeded with his own hands to bathe Beach's face and head, and succeeded in so far restoring him that he could speak. Hancock then ordered an ambulance and sent him off the field.

"And now, when he saved my life, can I forget him?" says Beach; and though he has ever been a Republican, there is no danger of his ever forgetting the big-hearted General who cared for the private soldier. Beach was too good a soldier to forget.

#### A Model Marriage Certificate. From the Galeeston News.

The following marriage certificate, in the course of legal investigation, lately found its way to the office of Judge Johnson: Way to the older of Judger Johnson:
Galvestov, Teras, 3rd of May, 1878. A D. of our Lord.
—Know all persons by thease presence, that Mr. Julious Johnson, and Mass Mackentire, applied to me at, and at their resealence and where Duely Johnson According to the law of God and thease United States, the united States that God and thease United States, the united States that God and thease United States, the united States of the Judger of the law of God and thease United States, the united States of the United States, the united States of the United States, the united States and the control of the Law of the United States, and is commanded of the States of the Methods of the Church.

Rev. Assas States and Church.

Rev. Assas States as States and Church.

Rev. Assas States as States and Church.

# The Pay of the Census Enumerators,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you give me space to make public information of interest to the poor census enumerators who are waiting for their pay? To-day I addressed the following note to the Super-

Pleas Sur. Have you any idea, when payment will be made to the cousas commerators? About when? Your respectively. Easy Lewinset. CHAS. D. ADAMS. Esq., Supervisor,

" Probably in August

C. D. A." By publishing this you will confer a favor upon the New York, July 12.

# A Talk with Hancock Tears Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The advent of Gen. Hancock to command in the Southwest was universally hailed by Southerners as a ray of hope. Having known him many years before, I called on him immediately upon his arrival to ascertain his feeling and intentions. He explained them to me at that time privately, as he did publicly in his now famous orders lasked him how long he expected to remain. Raising his head, he inquired why I asked. I told him tho his head, he inquired why I asked. I told him those opinions were not popular at Washington, and if he carried them out he would be sent to some other command. He seemed surprised at this suggestion. The acques showed that I was right.

When tien, His notes takes his sent in the White House the constity will see no more Whiskey Kings. Mack Fridays, helkings, Robersons, and Boss Shepherds.

Laos out now for readental fires in the departments at Washington. I offered ten sears ago to prove by the books set ores of a hundred mil long, and since then they have grown no better very tast.

A MinimalPrian.

# The Hound Towers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: " Celt." enguests that the Irish Historical Society, the universi-ties, and other institutions sell in causing explorations to be made near the Bound Towers for the purpose of the covering the origin of these structures. He does not up pear to be aware that not only has this been done in say eral cases, but that the foundations of some of the ration inverse have been inside here. So thinky however, has been discovered which would lead to the like, has the takes that the takes that the former were attached to the Monsatory of St. Gall in Switzeriand, in the Latin description secondarying the main of the monsatory they are said to be an anterest appropriated so them is the proof of the proof of the said of the said of the monsatory they are said to be an anterest appropriated so them is the proof of the said that the proof of the said of the ral cases, but that the foundations of some of the faller

# A Cont Miner's Perplexity.

To THE Edition of The Sun-Sur: Suppose that a cannon, charged so is to throw a ball at the rate of a mile a minute, was pisced on a locometive going at the rate of a mile a militie. Suppose that the cannot faced the coweatcher, and that it was distinged who faced the concatcher, said that it was districted where the loconomies was running at the rate of a mile a minute, would the bad is any further than the muzale of the common it so, how much! It we cannon, loaded as above, was placed lating the tonder and was then discharged, how far would the train and ball be awart were that the train had run one paid! MANANGE CITY, Pa., July 9, 1880.

# THE OHIO SPARROWHAWK.

An Arithmetical Omen that Drives the Gar field Bird Oht of Sight.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12 .- The story going the rounds of the Republican papers about a eagle alighting on Gen. Garfield's house at the very moment that he was nominated at Chicago is a very pretty one; but the only foundation for it is the fact that a sparrowhawk rested on the ridge pole for a moment. Possibly he was looking for a Credit Mobilier grasshopper. Admitting the authenticity of the omen, the eagle should have been departing from the house to make the Roman augury good. But even then the omen would have been far less ominous than others. Take the letters of the alphabet in their numerical order from 1 up to 26, spell out the name of each candidate and number the letters in their regular order, and we have the following astonishing result:

This is a much more striking coincidence than the alighting of a sparrowhawk upon a farm house, which is an almost every day occurrence. What adds to the force of the above remarkable figures is that they represent the electoral vote and their division between the two candidates. To atili further add to the ominous result, we have only to take the follow-ing list of States, with their electoral vote, which is sure to be cast for Gen. Hancock:

6 Missouri 6 Nevada 6 New Jersey 6 New York 3 North Carolina Alabama. Arkaneas 4 Oregon 11 South Carolina 15 Tennessee 12 Texas 8 Virginia 8 West Virginia 8

Total 215

While the writer does not pretend that there is anything particularly prophetic in this, it is certainly a singular coincidence. If it needed any strengthening I might state that in 1876 I was an editorial writer on the Pitsburch Post, and taking the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes and applying the same rule as above it resulted: Tilden, 203; Hayes, 166. The electoral vote was divided between the two candidates in exactly that proportion. The Hepublican conspirators, visiting statesmen, and 8-to-7 Electoral Commission, stole 8 votes in Louisians, 7 in South Carolina, and 4 in Fiorida, so as to make the count stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

The figures appeared in the Post and other papers in 1876, and were extensively republished. It remains to be seen whether a verification of the same singular coincidence of figures will follow in 1880, and whether the Republican leaders will undertake to steal 31 electoral votes from Hancock in 1880, as they stole 19 from Tilden in 1876.

W. A. TAYLOR.

#### In Reply to an Inquiring Count.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An anonymous writer has made sundry inquiries of me to which I might well decline to reply. both because my querist is nameless and because, in the words of Cowper, I might say: A captious question, sir, and yours is one, Deserves an answer similar, or none.

But I forbear, and out of respect to TRE SUN. that so kindly and promptly gave insertion to my former letter, I will answer the questions

1. Had the inquirer read the letter of Mr. Theodore Child, to which mine referred, he would have seen that "Ministry in partibus insidelium" was a form of expression adopted by Mr. Child, probably in harmless derision and by way of badinage, and simply accepted by me without protestation. At the same time it is a phrase that perhaps is not altogether inapplicable to our position, as, like Bishops without sees, we lay no claim to any territorial

2. I am not a German, but of Saxon origin. I do not claim to be a Frenchman, though born on French soil. My father being an Englishon French sell. My father being an Englishman, that establishes my nationality. I believe M. Waddington, the late Prime Minister under the republic, was similarly circumstanced. We were both brought up in England, educated at the same university (Cambridge), of which M. Waddington was a distinguished member, and of which I was once a member of the Senate, Was the celebrated Neckar, Finance Minister to Louis XVI. a Frenchman? Certainly not by birth, nor yet, I believe, by naturalization.

3. His third query is virtually answered in reply No. 1.

3. His third query is virtually answered in reply No. 1.

4. Being in constant communication with the Comte de Chambord, I hope I know how to address Monseigneur, but I am not responsible for typographical errors of the press.

5. If my catechizer wishes to know who is the heir to the Comte de Chambord, I reply, the Comte de Paris. I only aliuded to Don Carlos by way of correcting an inaccuracy (as I conceived) of Mr. Child's respecting the state of that Prince's finances. I had almost forgotten to give the authority of my commission. It is rather too much for your correspondent to domand, but as we are neither conspirators nor intriguers, but act openly and aboveboard before the face of the world. I know Monseigneur is Prince will pardon my indiscretion. The Prince's severtary thus expressed the Prince's favor in March last:

Jai a vois redire is gratifiedede ofter anguste Prince

J'ai à vons redire la gratitude de nôtre auguste Prince pour les offres de service. Il les accepte avec grand plaisir, et il jes utilisers a l'occasion. \* · \* Mousei-gneur laisse a voire zele et à voire chairvoyance le son de souteur a leur gaise la lutte contre les mauvaises doctrines, même en ce qui regarde particulierement la France.

And further, in May last, the Prince's secre-

Monseigneur a bien voulu se montre touche de l'attache-ment a sa cause dont vous lui avez offert l'assurance; et desirant vous donner un temosgange de sa cratiquie, il m'a charge de vous envouse.

I hope I have now satisfied your correspondent's inquiring mind, unless, indeed, he desires me to particularize the setting of the photograph, and to number and price the brilliants and rubies which are in my estimation, but the guines stamp, the true reward. ion "but the guinea stamp," the true reward eing the Prince's grateful approval of one's

being the Prince's grateful approval of one's services.

If your anxious inquirer remains still unsatisfied of my antecedents, I can only further refer him to "Burke's Landed Gentry," where, in the edition of 1868, he will, under my name, find his curiosity gratified by the perusal of a pedigree extending over a period of 500 years and upward, the family being allied at that early period, to use Sir Bernard Burke's own words, 'to one of the most illustrious of our old families.' If he still thirst for such unprofitable knowledge, let him turn to the History of England, and, with Burke in hand to assist his research, he will find that an ancestor of mine, afterward ennobled—the tille of nobility is still extant—deposed his sovereign. Edward II, of England, for his misdeeds. And then let him fuel assured that the unworthy descendent of that rebellious subject will do his best to restore to his throne an unjustly dethroned monarch, as the surest guarantee of happiness and prosperity to the coun-

will be acknowledge it as the country of his adoption.

I cannot conclude without expressing surprise that a galiant "late Colonel Intendant of the Carlist Army" should have doubted the word of a gentieman publicly expressed. He may well have concealed his name, for he must have felt that such conduct was scarcely soliderlike, and might reflect upon his pure Castilian blood, if, notwithstanding the obscurity with which he veils both himself and his title, such be his nationality.

HUGH WEIGHTMAN.

#### John Sherman's Ideas About the Canvass. From his sutercise with Mr. George Alfred Townsend

"Well, air." I said, "Gov. Foater told me, the small specific the Convention met, that there would be a book there for Garfeld, but that neither he nor Garfeld could give it any assistance." The great Succretary of the Treasury shook his head in a outh give it any assistance. Treasure should his head in a Treasure should have a supported by the first state. Foreign and self-should have taken from the first state of the first sta There was another delegate, Mr. Sherman, who mated to me that there would be a great Gardeld ated to me that there would be a great Gardeld.
I can ever in my mind the different people I had
at Chicago, wine hundreds or thousands in number,
derman scale ever four or five names but I said,
let me think a moment. Finnity I said:
I thekkam of Daxton tool me he approximated there
I be a nuch for Garfield before the Convention
and the said of the said of the said.

said Mr. Sherman, " was my triend. He relay in it that it was in this that he plan was tool beatners to me."

Well, sir, according to the general rumor, your friend, Gov. As in some lad off for Arthur."

"Well Dennison: Said the secretary, "was an honest fracts of alme. Int privage he would nittle too far in his feetire to continue Sew York. He meant for the best out I thought him heat said of the brack strengthens it." of the Secretary, than nother Mr. Conking nor for the Mr. Secretary, than nother Mr. Conking nor for the Arthur. If the orenthalous was designed in favor of Sen. Arthur. If the was reflected in the second of them. I should not be at all surprised at that," said Mr.

### Still Waiting for Gen. Fremont's Election. From the New Cha (Minn ) liveless.

Thomas Baker of Oxiord, Maine, writes us that there is a man aving in that there is a wall when Fremoti was a Presidential candinate, that he would not shave or have his hiny cut multi Fremoti was located, its has kept his word so far, and his hair is very long and his heart of innerse growth. His mouth has been out of might for many years.

### BUNBEAMS.

-The merchants of Springfield, Ill., have made out a black list of persons who never pay.

—A Chleago woman is insaue from grief. In shooting carelessly at a target, she killed her

-Junius Edwards of Galesburg, Ill., saved

his plums by kicking a boy out of the tree, but has had to pay \$3,500 for causing paralysis in the lad.

—Philadelphia is to have a thousand coaches, of a pattern somewhat similar to those used in our Central Park, to carry passengers at ten cents cach. -A London firm advertises that it has for sale one of the identical stamps by which George Lil. at

tempted to impose the obnexious tax on teas imported into British America. -One of the meddlers with the adminstration of justice in Philadelphia has been sent to the pent-tentiary for a year. He attempted to intimidate a win-ness in a homicide case.

-An expert swimmer allowed himself to be affected by the taunts of joxers, at Atlantic City, and to prove his ability undertook to swim a certain distance under water. He was drowned.

successful in Boston, where five of them at the various beaches are now open, with attractions ranging from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to "The Pirates of Penzance." -The St. Louis policeman who clubbed

-The experiment of open-air theatres is

man for replying, when asked what he was doing out late at night, "It's none of your business," has paid a fine of \$50 and gone to the penitentiary for six months. -Some woodchoppers at Canton, Ill., sent a boy to the top of a tall tree, which they had cut almost through, to sway it in the direction which they wished it to fall. The plan was successful, except that six bones.

of the boy were broken. .- William Parish was told by the Poormaster of South Toledo, Ohio, that he must take himself out of the town before nightfall, or he would be sent to the workhouse. "Fill do it," said Parish, and he swal-lowed a fatal doss of laudanum. -The University of Wooster, Ohlo, is a

Presbyterian institution. Prof. Scott of the chair of man tal and moral science became heterodox in his teach ings, and the trustees requested him to resign, which he did. The students have almost unanimously asked for -The province of Buenos Ayres counts 54,000,000 sheep, of which 13,000,000 belong to Irish set.

tiers within a day's ride of the city. These flocks will suffice, if necessary, to feed the national Government army for many years, without counting 6,000,000 cows. -The Rev. Dr. William M. Baker tells, in the Caristian Intelligencer, about the persecution of a young woman, and belligerantly adds: "When I think of her

story, my first and strongest feeling is not so much ad-miration for her as an almost intense desire to give the man who so pursued her a thrashing. Very likely I my, self would be the one thrashed, but I could at least enjoy doing my best." -James Jackson Jarves declares that Bos ton, notwithstanding its serious artistic aspirations, is singularly unsesthetic in temperament. "Like Athena

of old, it breads men and women who speculate cease-lessly on matters of ethics, ecience, and diluttanteiam generally, restlessly agitating the abstract and practical problems of life, but, unlike the Athenians, manifest n passion for the beautiful itself " -James Morton got married clandestinely in Pittaburgh, and took his wife to Detroit, where they had their first quarrel. In order to frighten her, he declared that he was going to desert her, and then wens away from the hotel. On the following day he returned

to find that his plan had been most effective. Mrs. Mor-ton had swallowed morphine, and neither his lamenta-tions nor the doctor's efforts could have her his. -The Ministerial bill against drunkenness about to be considered by the Dutch States-General, limits the number of public houses to one per 500 in habitants in towns of 50,000 souls, one per 400 in towns of 20,000, one per 300 in towns of 10,000, and one per 250 in all smaller places. It also forbids the supply of intoxicants to children under 16, and imposes from one to eight days' imprisonment for supplying intoxicants to

-The Home for Old and Indigent Actors. to which Edwin Forrest left nearly the whole of his for-tune, is a handsome country house, with beautiful surroundings, near Holmesburg, Pa. There are only five inmates, the number being restricted by the unproductive-ness of the Forrest estate: but the trustees have lust come into an income which will enable them to conduct the charity in accordance with the plans of the dead tragedian. The Forrest mansion in Philadelphia has

-The Society of Jesus is about to establish novitiates in England and in Jersey. The Dominiscans and a portion of the Franciscans are going to settle in the Tyrol; the Carthusians and Trappists proceed to England, the Recollets and Franciscans of the Obser-vance, who devote themselves chiefly to missionary work in the Holy Land, intend to seek a refuge in the Levant, transferring their novitiates to the Tyrol. Many of then have been offered a temporary home by the hishops and secular elergy. Some few, the Oratorians, for instance, assume lay attire.

-The number of marriages in England of divorced persons is not very large, but it is steadily in-creasing. In the year 1868 there were nearly 177,000 marriages, and only 40 were between persons one of both of whom had been divorced; but the report now is sued for 1878 shows that there were 107 such marriages in that year among the 190 000, the total number. In the 18 years-1861-78-there were 885 marriages of divorced persons. In 464 the man was a divorced man, in

405 the woman was a divorced woman; in the remaining 10 marriages divorced men married divorced woman. -A notorious desperado, for whose cap-ture \$500 had been effered, was exught in Oregon by two coustables. They had to convey him a hundred miles in a wagon, and, knowing his reckless character, they ned him to the seat. On the way he tried several devices to escape, but in vain, until he hit upon the desperate one of firing a keg of powder that was in the vehicle. This he did by covertly throwing a lighted match into it. Ha crouched as low as possible, and shielded his face so that he was not seriously injured. One of the constables was killed, and the other burned so badly that he could

do nothing to prevent the prisoner from getting away

-A curious fact in psychology, says the Pall Mail Gazette, is the facility with which men take oaths that they have not the remotest intention of keeping. Not long ago Oxford students at their matriculation had to swear to conform to the statutes of the university Among them was one which absolutely prohibited "the use of the herb nicotiana or tobacco;" while another p-joined on undergraduates that they should always be apparelled in garments of a dark or "sub-fuse" hue. In the solemn onth which is administered to Knights of the Garter, they are reminded that "this garter" is "never to be forgotten or laid saide." Even the original knights must all of them have repeatedly broken the yow There are, however, some remarkable instances of sensi tiveness on the subject of obligations which the general ity of honorable men regard as of no force whatever All Souls' College, at Oxford, was founded by Architished there was a fellow who regularly paid for certain masses at the little Catholic chapel. A Protestant himself, ha could not comply with the letter of the obligations im-posed upon him; but he fulfilled its spirit.

-The Rev. Mr. White of New Hampshire has founded a religious sect called Angelic Schevers. They believe in the disposition of angels to visit earth # people, if they were only properly encouraged. His object is to restore the old sociability between human and angelie beings. In a sermon lately White said that it would not surprise him to have angels call upon him at any time, and he held himself in readiness to give food a welcome. Three boys resolved that White's faith should be rewarded. One of them borrowed three of his sister's nightgowns, and got three pairs of the ken whire, which were fastened on the shoulders of the white garments. With some other fixings by way of disguise the boys went at night to the cottage of White. They knocked, and said they were angels. He examined their gry, and asked for kid. White had no kid. A fatted calf would do. White had no call, and offered them pork, at which they turned up their noses. Some cold chicken was set before them, and hard older, and they were eljoying the repast when Mrs White came in the was suspicious, and examined the flowing garments, on which she saw the name "Blodgett" marked. "Ole man," s' cried, "I've washed an three o' them nightgowns store The Whites locked the door, took off the angelic roles, used up two bromusticks on the boys, and turned their out to go home like common mortals

-An old maiden lady, notorious throughout Nother Lusatia for her strange manner of its local died the other day at her country house, situate and the right bank of the Spree, between Cottons and Spread and not permitted anything to be planted in their books or any remains to be effected in her huge manners. S. s. Ding. I said "also made the rush to nominate ex-per or Arthur for Nue Pregulept."

Extend it, said the Secretary. "That was a misdwelling, when impected by her legal living is white ! have been one of inconservable decay and of trees in the park has return on the ground of had been blown down by wind starms; the ficovered by rank weed growths; all the waters were stagnant and putrid, and the bridges over their were worm-exten wrocks. In the garrets we work arge quantities of decayed grain, many less rotten eggs, and heaps of decomposed most. All search of the apartments in which the ercent had lived her quaint he of mondy section warded by the discovery of much gold and street seand large sums in more currency commission of col-ners, mildewed, tathered, and turn. The relations of all extensive and validation on its more valued, and decided converted by assemble negative and an index model ness, upon which it will be necessary to expend need before it can be rendered productive.